

# THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1849

VOLUME I—NUMBER 30

## THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, per year, in advance, \$1.00

Three copies, per year, in advance, \$3.00

Single numbers, 10 cents while sent monthly.

Names of Advertisers in the Guardian.

One square, (15 lines or less) one insertion, \$1.00

Each additional insertion, 50 cents.

A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

Wm. Mowen, is our traveling agent, between

this place and St. Joseph, Mo.

Parsons Thomas, traveling agent, throughout

the Southern States.

Edgar James McKim, Grimes county, Texas.

Dr. John W. Buchanan, Travelling Agent.

Mr. Henry S. Smith, Linden, Mo.

Mr. James C. Conner, Grimes county, Mo.

Mr. John W. Buchanan, Travelling Agent.

Dr. F. M. Mearns, Vase, street, Cincinnati

Ohio.

Dr. John Bowen, Monroe, Iowa.

MURDOCK McKIM, Quincy, Ill.

DAVID WHITE, Richmond, Mo.

BENJ. R. HULSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.

From the Times and Seasons.

THE GATHERING.

(Continued.)

Jared and his brother, together with the

families that were with them, and their

several offspring, were greatly blessed of

God, for a length of time upon this continent;

they prospered exceedingly. They were blessed

with communion with the Lord, with re-

velations, visions, faith, wisdom, and in

all temporal blessings they became a great

people. But when they transgressed the

laws of God, the curse of Jehovah fell upon

them, and they were swept from the face of

the earth, according to the word of the Lord.

Abraham was made use of, he was select-

ed and chosen as a peculiar personage, to

whom God would commit his laws and ordi-

nanances, and to his seed after him, and in

order that he might accomplish his purposes,

he gave unto him, the land of Canaan as his

inheritance, that he might be selected and

set apart from all other nations; and this

was the only principle upon which God could

teach him his law, and establish the priest-

hood. It is true, that Abraham obtained it

by faith, but then if he had not possessed

faith, he would not have been a fit person-

age for the Lord to select, through whom he

could communicate his will, and preserve a

chosen seed upon the earth. Abraham,

through a long train of afflictions, and in

many trials, had proven his unflinching

integrity and faithfulness to God, for many

years, and when the Lord saw that he was

a proper person to exalt, he said unto him,

"Get thee out of thy country, and from thy

kindred, and from thy father's house, unto

a land that I will show thee, and I will make

of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee,

and curse them that curse thee, and in thee

shall all families of the earth be blessed."

And when Abraham had journeyed to the

place appointed, "the Lord appeared unto

him and said, unto thee seed will I give

this land," and he afterwards entered into a

covenant with Abraham, saying, "unto thee

seed have I given this land, from the river

of Egypt unto the great river, the river Eu-

phrates. The Kenites, and the Kenizzites,

and the Perizzites, and the Hittites, and the

Amorites, and the Canaanites, and the

Girgashites, and the Jebusites."

That land was given unto Abraham, and

unto his seed, for an everlasting inheritance,

and "Isaac and Jacob were heirs with him,

of the same promise." The land was allot-

ted unto the Twelve Tribes of Israel, but in

consequence of their iniquities, they were

afterwards driven from it, and scattered upon

thou boast, thou bearest not the root, but the

root thee." From the above, it is evident

that there were other branches of the house

of Israel; that were not broken off at the time

to which the apostle refers; and that instead

of the Gentiles possessing the above kingdom

and dominion, as some suppose, and having

the exclusive charge of the ordinances of

God's house, they were "grafted in" as a

wild olive; among the natural branches, and

with them partook of the root and fatness of

the olive tree." And it came to pass that the

Lord provided for all these things; and

before he destroyed, or broke off one por-

tion of the house of Israel, he made ample

provision for the perpetuation of their seed,

the continuation of his mercy, and the ordi-

nanances of his house among the other branch-

es. This is beautifully exemplified in the

parable of the olive tree in the Book of Mor-

mon. "And it came to pass that the master of

the vineyard went forth, and he saw that his

olive tree, which was under the special guid-

ance of the Lord, and to whom he paid pec-

uliar attention, and that in order that he

might preserve a pure seed unto himself; he

took those "young and tender branches from

the main tree, before it had become corrupt,

and planted them in different parts of the

vineyard, and dressed and nourished them;

that they might bring forth good fruit unto

himself." There is one peculiar trait in this

dispensation of providence, which is, that

these branches were hid, in the vineyard,

and consequently not generally known by

the generality of mankind.

This may account for the generally received

opinion, that the house of Judah were the

only representatives of the kingdom of God

upon the earth, and that consequently, when

the kingdom of God was taken from them

and given to the Gentiles, that the Gentiles

were the sole possessors of it, and that the

house of Israel had lost the blessings of God

forever, and would only obtain mercy through

the Gentiles. This opinion was obtained

among the Romans, in Paul's day, hence his

reasoning with them on this subject, showing

that they had received all their blessings

through the Jews, and that if the Jews were

broken off and the Gentiles grafted in, they

would not be the root, but the root; and

that instead of either being the root, or the

main branches, they were merely a scion

taken from the wild olive tree and grafted

into the old stock, dependant upon it; that

they were neither the root nor the main

branches, but "grafted in among the branches,

and with them partaking of the root and fat-

ness of the olive tree."

Those branches taken from the main stock

were hid in different parts of the vineyard,

some in one part and some in another. The

Ten Tribes were taken to a "land where never

man dwelt, from whence they will re-

turn in the latter day."

Lehi and his family, together with others,

came to this continent, where they worship-

ed the true God, and there were other

branches, besides those, according to the pa-

rabable, and also according to the account

given by our Savior when he conversed with

his disciples on this continent. "And verily,

I say unto you, that I have other

sheep; neither of the land of Jerusalem;

neither in any parts of that land round about;

where I have been sent to minister. For

they of whom I speak, are they who have

not as yet heard my voice; neither have I

at any time manifested myself unto them.

But as I have received a commandment of

the Father, that I shall go unto them, and

that they shall hear my voice, and shall be

numbered among the sheep, that there may

be one fold, and one shepherd; therefore, I

go to shew myself unto them;"—7th chap.

Book of Nephi.

vineyard said unto his servant, look hither,

behold, I have planted another branch of the

tree also; and thou knowest that this spot of

ground was poorer than the first. But be-

hold the tree: I have nourished it this long

time, and it hath brought forth much fruit;

therefore, gather it, and lay it up against

the season; that I may preserve it unto mine

own self. And it came to pass that the Lord of the

vineyard said again unto his servant, look

hither, and behold another branch also; which

I have planted; behold that I have nourish-

ed it also, and it hath brought forth fruit.

And he said unto the servant, look hither,

and behold the last: behold this I have plant-

ed in a good spot of ground; and I have

nourished it this long time, and only a part

of the tree hath brought forth some fruit,

and the other part of the tree hath brought

forth wild fruit; behold, I have nourished

this tree like unto the others."

From the above, it is evident that there

did exist other branches of the house of

Israel, that were under the special guid-

ance of the Lord, and to whom he paid pec-

uliar attention, and that in order that he

might preserve a pure seed unto himself; he

took those "young and tender branches from

the main tree, before it had become corrupt,

and planted them in different parts of the

vineyard, and dressed and nourished them;

that they might bring forth good fruit unto

himself." There is one peculiar trait in this

dispensation of providence, which is, that

these branches were hid, in the vineyard,

and consequently not generally known by

the generality of mankind.

This may account for the generally received

opinion, that the house of Judah were the

only representatives of the kingdom of God

upon the earth, and that consequently, when

the kingdom of God was taken from them

and given to the Gentiles, that the Gentiles

were the sole possessors of it, and that the

house of Israel had lost the blessings of God

forever, and would only obtain mercy through

the Gentiles. This opinion was obtained

among the Romans, in Paul's day, hence his

reasoning with them on this subject, showing

that they had received all their blessings

through the Jews, and that if the Jews were

broken off and the Gentiles grafted in, they

would not be the root, but the root; and

that instead of either being the root, or the

main branches, they were merely a scion

taken from the wild olive tree and grafted

into the old stock, dependant upon it; that

they were neither the root nor the main

branches, but "grafted in among the branches,

and with them partaking of the root and fat-

ness of the olive tree."

Those branches taken from the main stock

were hid in different parts of the vineyard,

some in one part and some in another. The

Ten Tribes were taken to a "land where never

man dwelt, from whence they will re-

turn in the latter day."

Lehi and his family, together with others,

came to this continent, where they worship-

ed the true God, and there were other

branches, besides those, according to the pa-

rabable, and also according to the account

given by our Savior when he conversed with

his disciples on this continent. "And verily,

I say unto you, that I have other

sheep; neither of the land of Jerusalem;

neither in any parts of that land round about;

where I have been sent to minister. For

they of whom I speak, are they who have

not as yet heard my voice; neither have I

at any time manifested myself unto them.

But as I have received a commandment of

the Father, that I shall go unto them, and

that they shall hear my voice, and shall be

numbered among the sheep, that there may

be one fold, and one shepherd; therefore, I

go to shew myself unto them;"—7th chap.

"And now it came to pass that when Jesus

had spoken these words, he said unto those

twelve whom he had chosen, ye are my disci-

ples; and ye are a light unto this people,

who are a remnant of the house of Joseph.

And behold, this is the land of your inheri-

tance; and the Father hath given it unto

you. And not at any time hath the Father

given me commandment that I should tell it

unto your brethren at Jerusalem; neither

at any time hath the Father given me com-

mandment, that I should tell unto them con-

cerning the other tribes of the house of Is-

rael, whom the Father had led away out of

the land. This I should tell the Father com-

mand me, that I should tell unto them, that

other sheep I have, which are not of this

fold; these also must I bring, and they shall

hear my voice; and there shall be one fold,

and one shepherd. And now because of the

stiffneckedness and unbelief, they under-

stood not my word; therefore I was com-

manded to say more of the Father; concern-

ing this thing unto them. But, verily, I

say unto you, that the Father hath com-

manded me, and I tell it unto you, that ye

are separated from among them because of

their iniquity; therefore it is because of their

iniquity, that they know not of you. And

verily I say unto you again, that the other



**A Thought on Charity.**  
Charity is constitutionally a principle of love and forbearance. It is not benevolence as a many suppose; neither is it humility, or willingness to suffer; nor yet is it power to do mighty works; but a disposition to feel to love our fellow man, and to live with his faults and imperfections. Hence the Apostle says: "Charity suffereth long and is kind."

proved; thinketh no evil; rejoiceth in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth. He loveth all things," &c., and after some further explanation of this principle he says: "He loveth after charity." This duty is therefore enjoined upon us; and the propriety of it may be found to exist in the very nature and constitution of mankind as they have sprung from the hand of the Creator. To love a mankind is an office work of charity—a duty as us—an incitement of nature;—but the follies and improprieties of men are often so great that our hatred is excited towards them, and not justly towards the man. Our mercy and our pity may justly rise, but not our hatred. He is kindred to us, as much so as the angels in heaven are kindred there; and he has a claim upon our love as a fellow creature in like state of being with ourselves. Hence when we see a brother in trouble, we should pity him, not hate, and let him decide himself as to the full assurance that he has in the virtue of this Godlike principle he can enjoy friends and favor with his men.

Forbearance is also an office work of charity—a duty on us, as the effect of love and the imperfection of our mortal existence here. We may understand this characteristic of charity at once by applying it to ourselves.

When we see ourself in a fault, or crime we begin to be sorry that it is so, and we wish to form some excuse or reason, to justify the commission of the deed, as much as possible. We can say that man is imperfect and

able to do wrong. This is true. We can perhaps further say that our motive was good, there was no harm intended. All this and more, will ruminate in the mind to produce the feelings. Yes: we will even reach

do better, and feel that we are just; when, indeed, if the facts were all known we should be ashamed, if not punished. And yet we wish to count ourselves just. How much more readily ought we to be to count a brother

just, when we know not his motive or  
his cause. Let us see well that our own  
imperfections do not lead us to judge rashly,  
our brothers did him to do wrongfully, and  
our fault thus become as great or greater

an his. Rather take him by the hand and help him out of the pit—speak kind words to him and cheer his heart. His friendship may be better than gold. Follow after charity—it is manly—it is God-like. B.

**STEAMBOATS BURNED.**—Telegraphic despatches were received here from New Orleans, yesterday morning, announcing that the steamer Illinois with all her downward crew, the Marshal Ney and three other

boats, were burnt at the Levee, on the morning of the 8th inst. It is presumed from the tenor of one of the despatches, that the cargo of the Ney was also lost. Her hull is reported to have sunk. No lives were lost.

The names of the other boats destroyed were not received, nor any further particulars in relation to the fire. The Illinois and Marshal Ney and the most of their cargoes were insured in the different offices in this

A further despatch received last evening from New Orleans, which we publish in another column, informs us that the American and Falcon were the boats destroyed making

The America was from this port, but we believe, was owned on the Ohio. She was one of the largest and most splendid boats

the river. And the Falcon, we learn, is entirely new having just reached New Orleans, from Louisville, on her first trip. This by the destruction of the boats alone, will not fall short of \$115,000 or \$125,000.

**DIED,**  
in this town, on Friday the 25th inst., PHEBE  
wife of C. C. Pendleton, Esq., aged 33 years.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**COWS AND CALVES FOR SALE!**  
STRAYED from the subscriber about

one a pale red lined back, I (believe) with a cross off the right ear, three year old and all grown—the other, same mark and age but copper red and white face—I think not larger for its age. I purchased them of Steward & Moody.

Now Roy Green, and I expect they have got their  
trunk back. Any person who will inform me of  
our whereabouts, or deliver them to me, shall be  
well paid for their trouble. S. M. BLAIR.  
Kaneville, Oct. 31, 1869.

in Knoxville, when this method of bathing the gentlemen of the town and visitors, and the travelers, that they can be shaved and combed at the following prices:

An addition of fifteen cents for hair cutting  
 monthly customers can have their hair done  
 at all times for a party gratuitously.  
 Travelling customers, single shave, 10 cents. Hair  
 shaving, fifteen cents. **W. A. WINTON**  
 Jacksonville, Oct. 29, 1949.

**DIVOLUTION.**  
THE Partnership existing between the undersigned under the firm of BROWN & MANN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm's accounts will be settled by the 1st inst. and all business thereafter will be done by the firm of BROWN & MANN.

THOMAS A. BROWN  
JAMES BARRAM  
Attn: Mr. E. K. K...  
N. E. St. ...  
...  
... Oct. 22, 1942

1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 26



ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

New York, Oct. 21, 5 p.m.  
The Canada arrived at Halifax yesterday morning at 9 1/2 o'clock, making the passage in less than ten days.

Comorah, although besieged, will hold out and can defy the besiegers, one entire year. The influence of Russia and Austria has been exerted to compel the Porte to surrender the Hungarian chiefs who had taken refuge in Turkey, but letters from Constantinople state that this has been positively refused.

England.  
The weather has been very wet in England, but has not materially affected the crops. The late downward tendency in the corn market has been checked, and a slight advance has taken place; this reaction has been caused by the unfavorable reports of the potato disease. Hop-picking in England had been disastrous, and great efforts were made by the hop-growers to procure relief from government. A favorable change has taken place in the bills of mortality from cholera throughout England, the cases have declined one-half. Since the announcement of the disease 13,000 persons have been swept away in London. In Ireland the potato disease is beyond doubt extending into several districts, although it has not by any means become general.

Turkey.  
Honor to Ab Del Moschit! Honor to the Turkish ministry! They have nobly done their duty, and have refused to become panderers to the vindictive bloodthirstiness of Joseph.

Austria and Hungary.  
Comorah was well provisioned, and garrisoned by 30,000 men, in a state of complete discipline. The officers held a meeting, and resolved by a large majority not to surrender. According to Vienna journals, 80,000 men are to besiege Comorah. The bombardment was to commence on the 13th, when the Austrians occupied a great part of the Island Schute without resistance, but part of the Hungarians were strongly entrenched before the Fortress, and expected to give the Austrians battle.

It is rumored in Vienna that Bem had fallen into the hands of the Russians. A number of Hungarian officers had been put to death at Arad and Temesvar, some by hanging.

Russian ambassadors from Nicholas had demanded at Constantinople the surrender of the Hungarian officers—Kossuth, Dembinski, Descey, Messaragay, and their companions. A Russian General had also arrived, his mission being to bully the Sultan into compliance with their demand. The Turkish Government resolved not to surrender the refugees to either the Russian or Austrian Government. This decision being communicated to the Sultan, he declared in the most expressive and determined manner, that the refugees should not be given up, let consequences be what they might. We trust, says the leading London paper, that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as nobly as the Sultan has done his—that Russia and Austria will be given to understand that war with Turkey for such a cause, means war with England. We are rejoiced to find that Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passports from the English Ambassador, and trust that every assistance will be given to support the independence of the Sultan against the attacks of Russia and the vassals of Austria.

Summary.  
The Pope has quitted Gaeta, and proceeded to Naples, where his reception was of the most striking and popular character; he will not go to Rome for the present.

The cholera is committing serious ravages at Trieste.

News is daily expected from Morocco, where the Spanish and French Generals seemed likely to produce something more than a mere demonstration. The Moors were expected to make an attack on Massala, having already cut off the supplies.

The newly appointed Ministry were assembling at Madrid, but no notice seems to be taken of events relative to Cuba.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

One week later from Europe.

New York, Oct. 12, 7 p.m.  
The Steamer Caledonia has arrived at Boston—nothing had been heard of the Express: the wires are down beyond Boston.

Austria and Hungary.  
Nothing has transpired in relation to the resolution of the Sultan not to yield the Hungarian refugees to the demands of Austria and Russia, except that Russian officers of high rank had arrived at Constantinople to demand their extradition; no doubt but that the requisite facilities can be furnished the Hungarians to go out of the Turkish dominions and proceed to whatever point they please. The latest intelligence from Vienna extends to the 23d. Comorah had not surrendered and nothing important is reported from that fortress; a rally was made on the 13th and some advantage obtained over the Imperialists. Nothing definite has yet arrived in regard to Hungary; there does not appear to be any insurmountable difficulty in the way of a final pacification upon the basis of a complete union with Austria.

The Emperor of Russia had returned to St. Petersburg, his troops gradually withdrawing within the Russian frontier.

France enjoys perfect tranquillity—there is no prospect of another political agitation at present. Mr. Rivet, who succeeded Mr. Buge as Minister of the French Republic, has arrived at Paris.

Additional Foreign News.

New York, 13th Oct.—7 p.m.

Hungary.  
The greatest confusion prevails at Comorah; the officers and men are in a desponding state, laboring under the conviction that resistance against the combined Russian and Austrian power is useless. Gorgey helped to increase this feeling. The London News condemns Gorgey's conduct, and states that Kossuth, Bem and Dembinski are at Wieden, in a state of positive destitution.

Accounts from Constantinople, of 13th Sept. state that the Emperor of Russia employs no argument at the Sublime Porte for his demand for the delivery of the Polish and Hungarian refugees; but says that he will consider the escape of one of them as a "Casus Belli"; if the Sultan does not give the simple reply yes or no, he threatens to return to Cracow. The Sultan persists in his noble resolution, but a great majority of the Council is alarmed at the threatening tenor of Czar's note, consequently no official announcement of his demand has been made. There is reason to believe that the Turkish Government, urged on by the English and French Envoys, will reject the Emperor's demands, and it is supposed that he will put threats into execution, should the answer prove a negative. Sixty thousand Turkish troops are concentrated around Constantinople, but the English fleet could not reach the "Golden Horn" in less than fifteen to seventeen days, while the Russian fleet could be in the Bosphorus in twenty-four hours. The greatest anxiety prevails among all classes. British subjects are among the refugees confined in Wieden. Private letters confirm the report of the Sultan's decision not to surrender the refugees. Letters from Vienna state on good authority that Comorah would surrender.

Reports prevailed that Bem died of his wounds at Wallachia.

The Austrian government still detains Kossuth's wife and children in custody.

Late from California.

New York, Oct. 9—7 p.m.

The Empire City arrived to-day from Chagres, and brings \$700,000 in Gold. The U. S. Steamer Empire was lost on 26th of August, on Point Conception.

The steamer Falcon arrived at New Orleans on Friday from Chagres and left the next day with 75 passengers for the same port. The Falcon brought \$70,000 in gold and a large mail, with 47 passengers. The dates from San Francisco are to September the 1st. Lieut. Beale, U. S. A., bearer of despatches, arrived at San Francisco and proceeded immediately to the Head Quarters of General Smith. Thos. Butler King, and General Riley had been sick, but were recovering. The Convention to form a constitution assembled at Monterey on the 31st of August. The steamer Panama arrived at Panama on the 22d ult., with half a million of gold and 150 passengers. Commodore Jones commands in the Pacific.

STRENGTH OF THE AMERICA. The officers of the America report that the Steamer Tamerlane, from St. Louis for St. Joseph, on the 11th inst., struck a snag, about 45 miles below Lexington and sunk—boat and cargo total loss. The Tamerlane had on board several large shipments of freight for merchants of this town, nearly all of which were insured. No lives lost.

Communication with the Pacific.

We learn that the attention of London merchants and capitalists has again been awakened to the subject of a communication with the Pacific, across the narrow strip of land which unites North and South America.

A pamphlet has just been published on the subject by Capt. Lot, colonial superintendent of the West India Royal Mail Steam-packet Company. This gentleman, in company with Mr. McGeachy, the crown surveyor of Jamaica, examined the Isthmus of Panama in 1845, and then came to the conclusion that the most feasible mode of connecting the two oceans would be by making a macadamized or wagon road in New Grenada, from Porto Bello on the Atlantic side, forty miles south of Chagres, to Panama on the Pacific. Capt. Lot estimated the cost—road from forty to fifty miles in length—at \$400,000 or \$500,000, and he calculated the profits from traffic at from \$300,000 to \$500,000 a year. He gives the foundation of these calculations in detail. Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall's project of a railroad has now superseded the plan of Capt. Lot.

The railroad undertaken by the American capitalists is regarded with intense interest by the English, who conceive that the profits which are sure to accrue would authorize the construction of another route. The one selected, or rather suggested, by them, it is said, combines the profits of great passenger traffic with the development of vast natural resources. It is a road from Greytown, at the mouth of the San Juan, to Lake Nicaragua, and thence to Realejo, in that State, or to the port of Salinas, in Costa Rica. This is almost identical with the route of the New York and New Orleans company, in their agreement with the State of Nicaragua to make a canal communication between the two oceans. We foresee that this latter route, which has unusual facilities for navigation, will one day or other be a strong rival to the Chagres and Panama railroad. The project of communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, however, is that which offers the greatest advantages to New Orleans. What immense interests have been involved in the late Mexican war! Five years will not have elapsed since its conclusion, when the great desideratum of centuries—the connection of the two oceans—will probably be supplied, three ways, by railway and canal.—[N. O. Picayune.]

DREW BOWLING, the Sandwich chief, has sent a white flag to the commandant at Tanager, expressing a desire to have his people released from a vessel at Tanager, and to return to his own country. It is now generally believed that the difficulties will soon be over, and that the Sandwichers will soon be free, and that the late outbreak will be forgotten. The United States warship, "Albatross," which was sent to Tanager, has been ordered to return to the United States, and the Sandwichers will be left to their own devices.

FRANCE ENJOYS PERFECT TRANQUILLITY—there is no prospect of another political agitation at present. Mr. Rivet, who succeeded Mr. Buge as Minister of the French Republic, has arrived at Paris.

ARMED EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA IN MEXICO.

The National Intelligencer, of yesterday, contains a correspondence between the Mexican Envoy at Washington and the Secretary of State relative to outrages committed by parties of armed Americans passing through Mexico for California. Senor de la Roca says that at Paso, in the State of Chihuahua, numerous parties have entered the country without passports, destroyed the fields of grain of the peaceful inhabitants, and insulted the Mexican officers so far as to oblige them to place guards for the protection of their houses. In some cases, these adventurers have fired upon the people, under pretense that they have been robbed of beasts of burden. In consequence, the Mexican Government has given orders for arming the people of the settlements, and, in future, unless such parties submit to the laws of the country, they will be pursued like highway robbers, and, if apprehended duly tried for their offences. If a bloody encounter should ensue in consequence, Mexico will have done no more than use her legitimate right of resistance to aggression. The Envoy, however, hopes that the United States will order such measures as will prevent these excesses, and obviate the danger of conflict.

Mr. Clayton, in reply, says he has handed the Envoy's letter to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that orders to meet the case should be issued. Mr. Crawford, in a letter to Mr. Clayton, says that the U. S. Government cannot interfere in the matter. It has encouraged and must encourage the emigrants to go across the Pacific, and if the emigrants go across the Mexican frontier to do mischief, Mexico must treat them like any other criminals that she catches; they must abide the consequences of their rashness and violence. Mr. Crawford suggests finally that if Mexico objects to armed parties crossing her territory, she should give due notice to that effect.

A London letter in the Philadelphia North American says:

"The heroic Bem and the immortal Kossuth have arrived safely at Adrianople, on their way to England. They will be warmly welcomed here. They intend to settle in the United States."

A traveller on the eastern railroad yesterday, had his leg broken by imprudently putting it between two cars. The "snap" was distinctly heard by the passengers around, yet, to the surprise of some, the man walked into the ferry boat, with the aid of a cane. He obstinately refused to have a surgeon who was in the cars, examine his injured limb, asserting as a reason that no professional man could do it any good, as it was made of white ash.—[Bee.]

SLAVES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.—The following is said to be a correct statement of the number of slaves in the following countries: United States, 3,095,000; Brazil, 3,260,000; Spanish colonies, 900,000; Dutch colonies, 85,000; South American Republics, 145,000; African settlements, 30,000; total, 7,500,000.

TEHUANTEPEC.—A wagon road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is about to be prosecuted forthwith, and is expected to serve a valuable end. It will effect a saving of distance between the Atlantic seaboard and California, as compared with the Chagres route, of about 1,700.

DECREASE OF POPULATION IN IRELAND.—A letter was read in one of our city churches yesterday, from the pastor of a parish in Ireland, stating the alarming fact, that the population of his parish has decreased, in four years, fully one-half! The number of persons in his parish in 1845 exceeded 9,000 souls; while, by a census recently and accurately taken, the number was found to be only 4,500. This great falling-off is attributed to famine, starvation, or consequent disease; while but a very small number have been able to escape these miseries, or the sight of them, by emigration. Unhappy Ireland.—[St. Louis Organ.]

GOLD.—A correspondent of the London Times, says: "It will hardly be believed that the whole quantity of gold currency in the world, taking it at its usual estimate of 150,000,000 sterling, would only weigh about 1,150 tons; and that in bulk a room 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 10 feet high, would hold it all."

GREAT CURIOSITY.—We learn from a western paper that in some parts of Ohio the original straw with which Mr. Polk was stuffed in the tariff men of Pennsylvania is being exhibited, and is regarded as a great curiosity.—[Philadelphia News.]

Oscar, King of Sweden, has turned teetotaler, and is sending teetotal missionaries throughout his country to show the blessing of temperance.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—Every one will be concerned to hear that a despatch has arrived at the admiralty from Sir John Richardson, without any news of Sir John Franklin. The expedition has traversed the coast from the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers; but the Esquimaux all declared that no white men had made their appearance. Unfortunately the ice set in unusually strong, and prevented the expedition from proceeding beyond Joy Cove, to the north of Cape Kendall, just as it was on the point of exploring a most interesting region. Thus, for the present, all hope is cut off of discovering the lost voyagers. Our only consolation is in the gain of science, for the search of Captain Franklin has brought to light many interesting facts respecting the inhospitable regions of Arctic America.—[London paper, Aug. 11.]

MONTEZUMA HONEYMOON.—From losses of crops and consequently of cattle at the Salt Lake, it is not to be supposed that the Mexicans there had the means of supplying supplies in such abundance to the California emigrants. Notwithstanding this deficiency, the Mexicans did supply these emigrants with many articles of provisions and other necessities, and the California emigrants were enabled to reach the Salt Lake in good health and without any serious privation. As to the present situation of the country, it is said that the Mexicans are in a state of great alarm, and that they are preparing to defend themselves against any attack.—[St. Louis Organ.]

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

At the last accounts Louis Napoleon was an invalid, not having recovered from his illness, at Havre.

The French Ministry are making great efforts to pay off Louis Philippe's private debts. They have sold quite a number of his forests, at his request.

Prince John, of Saxony, is about to give one of his daughters, in marriage, to the Duke of Genoa, and another to the Duke of Austria, and another to the Emperor of Austria.

The return of the Pope of Rome, appears to be indefinitely postponed.

The Queen, at last dates, was at her Highland home of Balmoral, in Scotland. It has been improved very much, and now resembles Abbotsford.

In the English fashionable world, mourning, for the nearest relatives is not worn longer than for eight or ten months.

The cholera has assumed a menacing character in Vienna.

The name of Kossuth, pronounced properly, is *Cough-shoot*. Mayger is pronounced *Modyger*.

The wife of Garibaldi has died of excessive fatigue, endured to save her husband.

The Pope is dangerously sick at Gaeta, and his body is swollen as if by poison.

The Bey of Tunis has in his service two Christian ministers, Messrs. Raffo and Boga. Georgey's wife is a French woman, and was governess in the family of a banker of Prague.

Mrs. Manning, charged with the murder of one O'Connor, whose body she concealed under the hearth stone, and who it was supposed had sailed with her husband for America, has been arrested—at Edinburgh under the report—and conveyed to London. Articles and money known to be in his were found in her possession.

CUBA HUNTERS TURNED LOOK.—Since the discovery of their plans, the Cuba Hunters in New York, have been turned loose to shift for themselves. On Friday evening some twenty-five young men, who stated that they belonged to the expedition, applied at one of the police stations for lodgings, having been turned from the house where they boarded because of having no funds.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—In 1835, only fourteen years ago, there were not 5,000 white inhabitants between Lake Michigan and the Pacific ocean. Now there are nearly 1,000,000.

Modesty is to the female character, what salt-petre is to beef; while it preserves its purity, it imparts a bluish.

MORTALITY AMONG THE FISH.—The Board of Health of the city of Baltimore have found it necessary to provide scows to collect and convey away the fish, which are found dead in great numbers in the harbor, from Federal Hill down to the Fort. The mortality is attributed to the refuse from the chemical works and manufacturing establishments, which have only of late been deposited there.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Emporium of the West Forever!!  
WANTED at Johnson's New Frame Store, hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beaver, honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, various hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.  
Oct. 17, 1848.

MEAT! MEAT!!  
WANTED—I want to purchase beef cattle, on the hoof, for which I will pay \$2 per hundred. Also want to purchase fattened hogs, sheep, calves, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.  
Persons wishing meat can have it left at their residences on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week. Most constantly on hand at the Slaughter House. A share of the public patronage is solicited.  
JOSEPH WARTHAN.  
Kansasville, Oct. 17, 1848.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.  
NOTICE is hereby given that I the undersigned have obtained from the Judge of Probate Court, of Fremont county, letters of administration upon the Estate of F. Benoit, deceased, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1848. That all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.  
T. S. BENOIST, Administrator.  
St. Francis, Pottawatomie Co., Iowa, Oct. 4, 1848.

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.  
No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and Repaired. A large stock of Blankets and Bedding. Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garments returned promptly and with dispatch.  
N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by  
JOHN GALLAGHER.  
St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1848.

SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.  
FRESH ARRIVAL  
OF  
FALL AND WINTER GOODS  
AT  
DONNELLY, RAYTON & DUFFALL'S  
CHEAP STORE,  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods! Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds. Clothing and Carriage Harness, Blankets, Shawls, and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by  
JOHN GALLAGHER.  
St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1848.

SUGAR AND COFFEES.—A. VOIGT, No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

SUGAR AND COFFEES.—A. VOIGT, No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

SUGAR AND COFFEES.—A. VOIGT, No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

SUGAR AND COFFEES.—A. VOIGT, No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

SUGAR AND COFFEES.—A. VOIGT, No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

SUGAR AND COFFEES.—A. VOIGT, No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED?

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kansasville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, generally, and every individual person in particular, that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN OF

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Fines, Cloths, Cambrics, Jeans, Twines, Velveteens, Vestings, Fall Coats, Sackings, Brown and Black Dressings, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Blankets, Hosiery, Hats, Trunks, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linens, Gaiters, Linens, Flannels and Yarns.  
ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewellery, Toys, Trunkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Gaiters, Gloves, Hosiery, and every article of quality and quantity of every variety, at 99 cents per bushel that can't be bought, and in fact almost every article that could be purchased in any large office.  
ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Library Books, Toy Books, Walling, etc., Stationery, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sails, etc. Books, Stationery, and every article of quality and quantity of every variety, at 99 cents per bushel that can't be bought, and in fact almost every article that could be purchased in any large office.  
ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs, fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Petroleum, Rosin, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Saus, blacking, etc. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS OF the choicest kinds for medicinal use.  
ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Toothbrushes and Dental sets; Agents and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.  
A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Fowling, Lead, Shot, Caps, Snaps, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready-made Clothing, and a thousand articles too numerous to mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE.

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Cakes for family or emigrant use. Cakes, Pastry, and every article of quality and quantity of every variety, at 99 cents per bushel that can't be bought, and in fact almost every article that could be purchased in any large office.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the 1-1/2 sons of Linden and Atchison County, Mo. that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentlemen's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.  
Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.  
ERASTUS H. DERBY.  
Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1848.

BLUFF HOUSE.

Kansasville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ABEL LAMB, respectfully informs the traveling community and the citizens generally that he has fitted up his house on Main Street, in the best manner for a public House, and is now prepared to attend to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. Charges reasonable.  
Any country for sale GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of all kinds.  
Kansasville, July 11, 1848.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake

Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; gunnawares, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinettes; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tin snags; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.  
We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of  
READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
Purchased by one of the proprietors, and by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.  
Your attention is also invited to a large lot of  
DIET CLARIFIED SUGAR,  
Warranted to keep in any climate.  
All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who seek wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other house in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.  
PERRYS & YOUNG.  
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

STILL THEY COME.

NEW GOODS

AT

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON'S

STORE.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON has just received a choice selection of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c., fresh from St. Louis and the Eastern markets.  
Mr. Ferguson residing most of his time in St. Louis, is enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods brought to this market, and we are enabled to write them



